

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. 

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun is on sale in London at Murray's Exchange, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland avenue: Pall Mall American and onial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street amship Agency, 17 Green street

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with man publication wish to have rejected articles return must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Masterly Fight Against Hughes.

Each move in the fight against Governor Hughes reveals anew the depth of intellect, the foresight, the ripe judgment, the profound knowledge of human nature and of the political situation that possess and guide his opponents. The latest exhibition of their amazing skill and resourcefulness is the refusal to invite him to attend the Sherman notification meeting in Utica yesterday. The incalculable injury to be done to the Governor by this master stroke, the glorious victory it insures to his patriotic obstructors, must be immediately apparent to all discerning minds.

Nothing more ominous to the popularity of Mr. HUGHES has come to public attention since the assembled bosskins and bosslets, returning from the national convention, sang insulting songs about him in their special cars and applauded the dignified declaration of one of their most potent associates that "HUGHES deserves a good, swift kick."

How chagrined and hopelessly mortified must WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT and his advisers be! They have sought eagerly the services of Governor HUGHES in doubtful States.

## Corporation Contributions.

Having learned at last of the law prohibiting the contribution of money to campaign funds by corporations, GEORGE R. SHELDON, treasurer of the Republican national committee, has been returning such illegal gifts as have been forwarded to the party strong box. As he addressed the envelopes in which these needed, longed for but unavailable sums went back to the givers he pondered the new law, with this result:

"This law is foolish and should be repealed. A orporation should be permitted to contribute funds to aid the election of any candidate who it thinks will be instrumental in conserving its interests. The notion that there is a string atlached to every such contribution is foolish.

"Foolish" the notion may be, but it is d with absolute conviction of its truth by so great a number of voters that the passage of an act repealing the law is not to be discussed seriously at this time, if ever. The English and Canadian statutes on the subject of campaign expenditures and contributions are more drastic than any now in force in this country, yet political campaigns are still conducted and funds are found to pay the expenses.

The Law of Principal and Accessory. Under the law of the State of New York as it now exists there is no such offender as an accessory before the fact in a case of murder.

A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offence or aids and abets in its commission and whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands. induces or procures another to commit a crime is a principal." This is the law of the State of New York as now formulated in section 29 of the Penal Code.

Our law, however, still continues to recognize accessories after the fact as a class of criminal offenders. This class includes any person "who after the commission of a felony harbors, conceals or aids the offender with intent that he may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment, having knowledge or reasonable ground to believe that such offender is liable to arrest, has been arrested, is indicted or convicted or has committed a felony." This definition of accessory is taken from section 30 of the Penal Code. It omits the old fashioned designation of "accessory after the fact" for the reason that the only kind of accessory of which the criminal law in New York now takes cognizance is an offender who would have been an accessory after the fact at common law.

Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN in his "General View of the Criminal Law of England" says that in former times the law relating to principal and accessory was one of the most intricate parts of the law. It applied solely to cases of felony-that is, criminal offences such as are now punishable in this country by imprisonment in a State prison. In misdemeanors there was no distinction between principal and accessory-probably because it was not thought worth while by Parliament to make any. Four degrees in crime were recognized by the ancient common law. These were: (1) principals in the first degree, being the persons who actually perpetrated the offence; (2) principals in the second degree, being persons who were present at the place where and the time when the offence was perpetrated, aiding or accessories before the fact who had counselled, procured or commanded the crime to be committed, either directly or indirectly; and (4) accessories after

forded comfort to a criminal offender with knowledge of his offence and for the purpose of enabling him to escape.

Under the English law as it exists today every person who at common law would have been a principal in the second degree or an accessory before the fact is now deemed to be a principal, and may be tried and convicted as a principal offender irrespective of the fate of the person who actually committed the crime. In respect to the liability of one who would formerly have been regarded as an accessory before the fact the law in England is now the same as it is in New York.

Until about sixty years ago it was not possible to try a man as an accessory after the fact in England unless he was put upon trial at the same time as the principal or unless the principal had previously been convicted. In 1847, however, a statute was enacted by Parliament which provided that an accessory after the fact might be convicted as such whether the principal felon had been convicted or not, and even though the principal might not be amenable to justice; and such is the law in England at the present day. Under the old rule serious offences often went unpunished. A notable illustration is recorded in a case arising at Scarborough, where the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary was broken into. The gold and silver rings which decked the image were torn from the hands, the jewelled clasps from the dress and every ornament was taken from the figure. The sacred cross which stood near was also carried off, and with the other articles was found in the house of the receivers. The man who had actually committed the burglary died before he could be brought to trial, and the accessories after the fact who had received the stolen goods interposed the plea that they were not liable to conviction until the principal had been convicted upon the main accusation. This defence was sustained and the accessories were permitted to go free.

The law in New York, like that in England, has been changed in regard to the liability of accessories after the fact, and such an accessory may now be indicted, tried and convicted, whatever the fate of the principal felon and even though he has been pardoned.

#### That Committee of Advisement.

The esteemed Mobile Register has a different idea from ours about Colonel WATTERSON'S committee of advisement for the Bryan campaign, and seems to be under the impression that he made his selections with a view to stimulating the languid rather than rewarding the enthusiastic. Of course THE SUN'S comment was founded upon an entirely opposite hypothesis. We could not see that the editors of such papers as the Charleston News and Courier, the Montgomery Advertiser, the Charlotte Observer and so on were likely to advise with accuracy and fervor when their own columns exhibited such an arid dearth of initiative. As it looked to us, the Kentucky Colonel was thinking of conditions in 1896, when he was on the other side.

But we do not propose to bury the Register's arguments under our own. That esteemed contemporary says:

"There is method in Mr. WATTERSON'S selection of the men to make up his Democratic press comput RUFE REODES or HORACE HOOD on such a committee. Their arder for BRYAN is exemplary. Not even the prospect of a post office could make more ardorous. They can be relied upon to advertise BRYAN day in and day out, and with the biggest and smoothest pictures that can be got onto the front pages of their esteemed newspapers. On the other hand, BARRETT of the Age-Herald must be encouraged; and so much encouragement is required in the Advertiser office no less than two editors there must be called into committee service. Like treatment is needed by the Charleston News and Courter and the New

The Register, in fact, believes that the halting and the indifferent have been nominated for the committee of advisement under the impression on Colonel WATTERSON'S part that this great honor will stimulate their lagging zeal and convert them into hot enthusiasts.

We desire to offer just one suggestion in this matter, which is that if Colonel ERWIN CRAIGHEAD has been passed over in the distribution of distinction because of his well known devotion to the Bryan cause it is strange that the editorial utterances of the Mobile Register do not disclose some of the Bryan ecstasy supposed to burn within him.

# The Snake in the Alfalfa.

Sociologists, demonologists, symbolists and students of allegory read with tears a Lincoln despatch in yesterday's SUN. A huge bull snake about as large around as a small tree and fully six feet long is in one of Mr. BRYAN's alfalfa patches. Latet anguis in herba; a snake's in the alfalfa.

It is impossible not to know who this serpent is. He is the Money Devil, clad in his old original shape. By the singular devotion of the Democratic party Mr. BRYAN has got rich by swatting wealth. He has fought the Money Devil, and now the Money Devil surrenders and makes his home with his conqueror. Poor Mr. BRYAN! Rich Mr. BRYAN! The guardian dæmon comes at a convenient sesson. Perhaps he can be induced to bite the finance committee. Collections are reported slow.

By an unfortunate error of the press the length of Mr. BRYAN'S genius was given as six instead of sixteen feet.

#### Will Great Britain Signally Increase Her Navy?

According to an announcement made by the London Daily Telegraph on August 17 the British Government contemplates raising a large loan for naval purposes. The same paper asserts that financiers having in view the importance of impressing the British people with a sense of absolute security have undertaken to lend on nominal terms \$500,-000,000 so that the outlay needed for abetting in its actual commission; (3) adequate expansion of the fleet may be met for some years to come without disorganizing the annual budget or casting a disproportionate burden on the present generation. It is easy to see that, the fact, being such persons as had af- if such a loan should be made and ap-

plied to the construction or purchase of a large number of Dreadnoughts, several

important consequences would follow.

In the first place the power to expend on the navy \$500,000,000 in addition to the amounts provided by the normal annual appropriations would enable the Asquith Government to parry the grave objections made by Lord ROSEBERY and Lord CROMER to the execution of the old age pensions aw. Recalling the Premier's assurance that, although only two first class battleships would be laid down this year, enough more would be begun in 1909 to render it certain that Great Britain would maintain the two Power standard, the statesmen named pointed out that the promise could not be fulfilled if the Treesury, relying only on its present resources. should be called upon to disburse from thirty to fifty million dollars annually for old age pensions. The Government would therefore have to provide the necessary funds, either by additional taxes, which would strain if not wreck their popularity, or by a loan which would distribute the fiscal burden over many years. In view of their numerous losses in recent by-elections it is not difficult to foresee which course would commend itself to the British Liberals now in office.

There is this also to be said in favor of an immediate and immense addition to the number of Dresdnoughts in the British navy. Such a demonstration of Britain's incomparable resources in the matter of money would utterly discourage the German advocates of naval expansion. The Berlin Government vould be forced to recognize the folly of aiming to compete with Britain on the ocean and would bow to the necessity of acquiescing in that limitation of naval armament which vainly was attempted in the last Hague Conference. Nor would the sobering influence be confined to Germany: it would make itself felt inevitably in Japan, France and the United States as well. As for Russia, she with relative cheerfulness would renounce the plan of creating a colossal navy and content herself with remaining, what nature seems to have meant her for, a land Power.

There is still another end that would be subserved by the employment of \$500,-000,000 for the increase of Great Britain's naval force. She would no longer be constrained to leave her Australasian dependencies and such huge commercial entrepôts in the Pacific as Hongkong and Singapore without the protection obtainable from a single battleship. The spectacle of the enthusiasm with which the visit of our fiset of first class war vessels is welcomed in New Zealand and Australia must needs have for British onlookers its mortifying side. English statesmen must feel instinctively that the stability of the British Empire could not long withstand the proof of the American Republic's superior ability to safeguard the interests of the English speaking peoples in the South

For the reasons here specified we regard as entirely credible the announcement made by the London Telegraph.

# The Peace of Pennsylvania.

A few weeks ago Mr. BEYAN and Colonel JIM GUFFEY of Pennsylvania were blazing with serried columns at one another while the friends of humanple "threw" a fit. It was predicted then by the cynical that Mr. BRYAN would soon yearn for Colonel GUFFEY for the same reason that he yearned for the Hon. ROGER C. SULLIVAN of Illinois, whom he took to his bosom after solemply casting him out of the fold; he needed him in his business.

Sure enough, the messengers of peace are confabulating. Mr. BRYAN is said to have expressed regret for his "misunderstanding." His voice trembles with harmony and his lips flow with honey. There are no rancors in the vessel of his peace. Why should good Democrate quarrel until after election?

The fact seems to be that the Hon, AMES KERR, the supplanter of Colonel GUPPEY, can't raise the wind he promised. He talked in hundred thousands, we believe. The last time his subscription list was shown it called for only \$12,000. Colonel GUFFET is a friend of the Mammon of unrighteousness. He is of and close to "predatory" wealth, and Mr. BRYAN pines for him.

Thus is GUFFEY preferred to KERB; the money put above the man.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is in favor of the independence of the Filipinos as soon as they are "ripe for self-government." Will it ever occur to him that the Americans also

are ripe for self-government?

The Hon. CHARLES N. HASRELL, GOVernor of Oklahoma and Pursebearer of the Democracy, has had an Oklahoma editor arrested for a criminal libel of peculiarly damnable criminality. The fellow accused the Governor of having been present at a secret, black and midnight conference of Standard Oil agents. No wonder the Governor is red with uncommon wrath. His aversion to this greasy monopoly is admitted even by his foes. It is notorious in his State that a mere whist of the odor of kerosene takes away his appetite for a day. It is a fact, we are informed, that he refuses to allow a copy of the Standard Speller to remain in his offices. This is the man whom the blindness of party rage or personal hatred charges with being a plotter with the minions of monopoly. If there is any plot the emissaries of darkness—and oil light—have plotted to overthrow this their deadliest opposite. Is there nothing in the Oklahoma Constitution that covers this

There are any one of a dozen men who would take good Governors.—The Hen. J. SLOAT FASSETT. Once Mr. FASSETT thought he would make good Governor, but a generation of vipers didn't agree with him.

When I heard they were shooting niggers I went ver.-Confession of a Springfield rioter. Impelled by an overpowering desire to be an "innecent bystander," probably.

The National Republican College League s going to the front again. A harmless uxiliary, which furnishes employment and amusement to many excellent youths, some of whom are voters. It must be said, however, that some ancient graduates don't care to be assailed with artillery of docu-ments by these enthusiast chiefs, and may even feel tempted to vote on the other

side. To much seal and too much noise characterise some of these leaguers, but if they enjoy it why should anybody kick?

As usual, a convincing, dispassionate and wholly well informed statement of the wickedness and excesses of "New York society" comes from a hitherto not famous preacher in a small inland town.

The quarrels and recriminations of rival theatrical managers having begun to attract public attention, it is safe to say that er is on the wane and that the serious onsideration of high problems must soon be undertaken again.

### The Optum Confer-

The opium question grows in interest as the day approaches for the international conference on the subject, which will be opened at Shanghai January 1, 1909. Delegates are already appointed from all the countries interested. The question concerns the United States in the Philippine Islands, and three representatives from this country will be present. China's choice of commi will be present. China's choice of commissioners is significant of her earnestness in this matter. All of them speak English well and are prominent men of affairs. One is the Consul-General at Singapore, another is a physician who was educated in Europe, and the third is director in chief of Chinese railroad construction. The Government will also be represented by an official of high rank who

taches to this question.

All the opium smoking joints in Pekin were closed in May of last year and in Shanghai were closed in May of last year and in Shanghai in the following month, excepting in the in-ternational concession. The rush of pro-prietors of the closed joints to open new smoking rooms in the concession, under the protection of the Powers, finally made such a scandal that it was decided on March 20

last to close one-fourth of them and the re-mainder within two years. England is making haste very slowly. THE Sun has already reported the tentative pro-posals gradually to reduce opium production in India while China is demonstrating her ability to suppress the use of the drug. Nothing has been done in Hongkong to close the ing has been done in Hongzong to close the joints. Not much is hoped for from the Singapore commission, whose report is ex-pected in October. A difficulty in this col-ony is that half of the revenue is derived

ony is that hair of the revenue is derived from the sale of optum. Sir Frank Swettenham, Governor of the Federated Malay States, fears that the suppression of the licensed smokeries will simply cut the revenues in two without diminishing the use of the drug.

The Ceylon commission alone has seemed the telegraphs of commission of the c The Ceyion commission alone has seemed able to formulate a policy for reducing consumption. It recommends that all permits to sell opium terminate when the licenses run out and that the Government monopolise the business of importing and seiling the drug, which will be sold only to adults who register their names and receive permission to buy fixed quantities at certain intervals. The English recognize the evil and are making some efforts to reduce production, but everywhere except in Ceylon they are very undecided as to methods of reducing or suppressing the

## Big Stick and Big Talk.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. There can be no doubt that the Roosevelt panic has dealt all honest interests a pretty hard blow, from which we are now slowly recovpriority that suppose that in August, 1908, Colonel William J. Bryan is sitting at the head of the Cabinet table with some bewhiskered financial genius from Oklahoms or Nevada in charge of the Treasury Department, then

what?
We got ft pretty hard from the "Big Stick,
but I'm really more afraid of the "Big Talk."
NEW YORK, August 18.
H. C.

## Has He Forgotten?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Bryan asin: "Shall the people rule?" The answer is: They always have. Has Mr. Bryan forgetten that the people ruled him out in 1800 and again in 1800? JOHN MASON. NEW YORK, August 18.

# Liability of English Employers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Set: I have read with much interest the article in to-day's SUN entitled "Liability of Employers in England." By way of comment on the Instance you cite you say: States of the Union would be followed by equally unfortunate results." As a matter of fact the results as regards the employers in the case cited could have been obviated by the payment of 2s. 6d., say 60 cents or thereabout, per annum. You can hardly mean that the results are unfortunate as es of the Union would be followed by equally hardly mean that the results are unfortunate as regards the poor old woman who has been deprived by accident of the means of earning a livelihood. The mairried couple who have been adjudged lable to pay seven shillings a week are really no more to be commiscrated than if their house had been burned down and they had neglected to take out the tourance. NEW YORK, August 18.

From a Ridgewood Commuter. From a Ridgewood Commuter.

To MER EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to air a grievance of many Eric commuters from Ridgewood and stations beyond. While good trains to other places on the Eric and all other suburban roads are provided for the great number of those who are through work at 5 o'clock P. M., there is no train for Ridgewood and stations beyond until £25 o'clock from Chambers street and seventeen minutes later from Jersey City, by which time there has been rounded up a mob that fills uine cars. The office hours of many commuters from these places are from 9 c'clock to 5 o'clock, and a fast train leaving at 5:16 o'clock P. M. and one in the morating arriving at 5:5 o'clock would be an immense boon to them. Incidentally such improved train accommodations would benefit the an immense boon to them. Incidentally such im-proved train accommodations would benefit the road by attracting many new settlers to those places.
RIDORWOOD, August 18.

# The Record Trip.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the article in to-day's SUN to the effect that Miss Grace of London holds the record round trip between the two continents, namely, sixteen days, I desire to correct this statement by submitting the facts of a trip made by myself. Leaving New the facts of a trip made by myself. Leaving New York on the Mauretania June 4 at 10 A. M., ar-riving London noon June 10, leaving London June 18 and sailing from Liverpool on the Maure-tania 6 P. M. the same day, docking New York city June 19 at 3 P. M. In other words, making the round trip in 15 days and 5 hours, which in-cludes eight hours travel between Liverpool and London, which is net figured in Mise Grace's time. This is merely sent to you for the reason that I This is merely sent to you for the reason that I want it known that a New Yorker and not a Lon-

doner holds the record trip. J. PARKER KERST. NEW YORK, August 17. Problem of a Great Statesman's Fature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: What is to become of Mr. Bonaparte after March 4, 1900? Will the field of politics still hold out to him something tempting, or will be choose to retire to that pe and quiet which private life sione affords? Besid wouldn't it be more prudent for him to step down just at the senith of his fame rather than risk at some future time the possibility of tarnishing the ustre of his achieven LENOX, Mass., August 17.

A Bryaniac Interpretation of "P. P. C." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIT: With all due deference to Phorno. Silva & Company's letter in The Sun of August 14, after November 3 "P. P. C." on Mr. W. J. Bryan's visiting cards will mean in unmistakable, prosaic English, "People's Perfess Champion" or "Punisher Predstory Corporations."

NEW YORK, August 18.

Modesty in the Restaurant. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: I object the waiter stering when I'm eating a dish of steams off clams. Quocum.

BROOKLYN, August 18. A New Tropical Post.

A New Tropical Poet.

From the Porto Rice Restew.

It surely will be pardoned if I go wrong And new and then end up with a song About fair Porto Rice when the sea is in sight And the moon is shining with a beautiful light, when nymphs and mermalds are at play In Neptune's court by night and day.

We surely never should raise this sight At nature's featival on a tropical night. It's a fact that often after having retired I have to get up when I feet inspired And write my song by the old candle light. For fear the subject slips out of my sight. By day it is always with pencil in hand To picture the scenes which are mearest at hand And to paint with colors of brilliant hug The sea and the sky and the landscape in view; For saver was seen by eas of land.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN MONROE.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 18.-The Buffalo point of view, the national point of view in the Hughes matter, turns out to be repre sentative rather than unique. In Roches ter, too, anti-Hughes premises lead to anti-Taft conclusions. For example, here is the statement made by a prominent Republican

banker of this city:
"It looks to me more like Bryan than eretofore in the campaign, more like Bryan because there is a great deal more chance for Bryan to carry New York than there was two weeks ago, and this chance is due to the action of the Republican leaders toward the Governor. I tell you that if they turn Charles E. Hughes down there will be the devil to pay in this State, and

I believe Bryan will carry it."

To the foregoing should be added the statement of a local Republican politician of State experience, who said:

"Man and boy I have watched and played politics for thirty years and more, and I never saw such a situation as now exists. But I tell you this, there is an element in our Republican voting strength here in Rochester which would naturally be for Taft, but will go clean off the reservation f Hughes is turned down. Some will vote for Bryan, some will not vote at all. I do not attempt to estimate the size of this contingent, but there it is; I see it and know it, and it represents a clear loss to the na-

"Beware of the moral issue." This warning sign is just as apparent in Monroe county as in Erie. Here too the national campaign is moribund beyond any apparent hope of resuscitation. Taft is a June memory, Bryan a twelve-year-old embarrassment, but Hughes belongs to the present century and the present year. Mr. Hughes's renomination is something to argue about that will at least suggest a political campaign and banish the notion of a Quaker meeting. Hence Hughes is being talked about in Monroe county, to the utter exclusion of all other political

matters. The Monroe situation, however, differs rastly from that in Erie. In the first place, there is every present indication that the Monroe county delegates to the Saratoga convention will all be for Hughes. They may not be instructed, but the Monroe county Republicans are for Hughes and "Uncle George" Aldrich is resigned, taking no part in the anti-Hughes coalition.
"Uncle George" doesn't love Governor
Hughes; his departure from the State Railroad Commission is all too recent an event for that. On the other hand, he believes is better to stay out of State politics than to play them as Tim Woodruff does. All this being true, when you meet a

Republican politician in Rochester his conversation is something like this: "Hughes is the strongest candidate from the Monroe point of view that can be named He will get as many Republican and more Democratic votes here than any other can-

didate that could be nominated. Here in Rochester there are a great many independent Democrats who will vote for Hughes and for no other Republican nominee That is the way it looks to us in Rochester. No, we don't like Hughes personally-do you know anybody who really does?-but we are in politics for votes and the Republicans of Monroe want Hughes:" Even the Aldrich henchmen talk this way.

Another significant detail lies on the sur-

face of the Rochester situation. One very well informed district leader said: well informed district leader said:

"I hear a great deal of talk from politicians in other localities in which the statement is frequently made that there are various special classes of voters who have a strong grudge against the Governor, for example, the railroad men. Now, on my ward committee there are an engineer and a street railway conductor; they are there to serve as barometers of the sentiment of their fellow workers. I have talked with them, and they don't say anything about that he might pay tribute to the Standard Oil Company.

The street railroads had succeeded in bringing the markets of the cities within the reach of the farmer congress allowed a higher rate to be exacted from him than is charged the wealthy owners of mines and wells for the transportation of coal and oil. When the could raise the grain which the East over the price of grain until beef and pork could not pay for the raising. When the original fertility of the soil had gone and commercial fertilizers became the hope of the farmer cities the trusts were permitted that a dangerous enrichment of the earth them, and they don't say anything about the Governor being unpopular. On the contrary, their idea is that the railroad men are very well pleased with the Governor. Of course I don't attempt to say anything about conditions in other counties, and this

as my observation goes it does not exist in As a bit of professional and expert testimony, and it can be duplicated on all sides in Rochester, the foregoing ought to be set over against the opposite statements made by Barnes and his associates, who are wildly protesting that the Governor has earned the undying hatred of about every class of voter in their community. It suggests the idea that Mr. Barnee's personal grievance helps him to see class hatred for his enemy which other professional politicians who carry no grievance do not dispover. Plainly George W. Aldridge ought to be called by the defence to rebut the anti-Hughes testimony of Barnes and Woodruff, since all are confessedly prac-

class hostility may exist there, but so far

tical in their methods. There is another odd difference between ester and Buffalo points of view. In Buffalo the Greiner people oppose the Governor, but concede the probability of his renomination. In Rochester you are told that the local organization favors Hughes and the local delegates will be for him in the State convention, but that nevertheless he will be "turned down." "Woodruff, Barnes, Odell, Parsons, Ward.

Hendricks, Mott and the rest have made a cast iron, copper riveted combination to beat Hughes. They realize that their political existence depends upon the defeat of Hughes. They know they have gone too far to quit, and I believe they will turn down the Governor, no matter what the political consequences may be."
This was the private opinion of one of the most astute of the local politicians. a man whose judgment has been asked even by Woodruff himself. Obviously there is no temptation to

inger on the Monroe situation, because it all one sided. It is important-immensely important. It demonstrates that there are practical politicians who dissent from the Woodruff point of view. It proves that Governer Hughes will have appreci able strength in the State convention, that it will take "strong arm" methods applied n open daylight to eliminate him. Yet, again, the real value of the Roche

ter situation is the fact that it supplies the confirmation of the things indicated in this correspondence from Buffalo regarding the interdependence of the Taft and Hughes questions. Here the practical politician recognizes and concedes the thing that the independent asserts in Buffalo, namely, that the nomination of Mr. Hughes will keep for Mr. Taft a very considerable number of votes which will be lost if the Republican party turns the Governor down. In Monroe, as in Erie, there is precisely the same evidence to show that the boss issue will be potential and dangerous if the Republican party deliberately injects it into the situation. Finally there is the patent conviction that Mr. Taft will have to foot the damages if Wood-

Taft will have to foot the damages if Wood-ruff and his associates have their way.

"I believe Bryan will carry New York," said one man who ran for State office on the Republican ticket a few years ago. His reason was the simple reason to be met everywhere, that Rughes was to "be turned down," with fatal results to the Republican national ticket.

THE FARMER'S BURDEN. Whatever It Is, Mr. Roosevelt Cannot Lighten It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is Mrs. Poyser in George Eliot's "Adam Bede" who remarks that "farming is like preparing a feast and getting the smell for your share." The President in his letter to the chairman of the lately appointed Commission on Country Life states truly that the well being of our country depends primarily upon the character and industry of the tillers of the soil. As a nation we have a wonderful record of great achievements; we have as a nation enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity. But it is true, as the President affirms, that the farmer's "well being has not kept pace with that of the country as a whole." When the feast has been prepared the farmer not infrequently has had to take "the smell for his share." Concerning this new comfor his share." Concerning this new com-mission, however, the farmer may fully con-join with Mrs. Poyser when she says: "If it's anything to our advantage it'll be the first offer of the sort we've heard on. It's them that take advantage that get advantage n this world; folks have to wait long enough afore it's brought to 'em."

It is a significant fact that on this com-

mittee which is to report the general con-ditions of country life and suggest methods for increasing the welfare of the tillers of the soil not a single farmer's name appears. There are two professors of agriculture, a member of the forest service and two editors, but not a real farmer on the list. It would at least have added something to the dignity" of the calling, which the President seems anxious to increase, had one or more farmers been named on this commission. farmers been named on this commission. Surely there are farmers in this country who are capable of occupying a position of this character. There are prosperous farmers, intelligent farmers -yea, educated farmers -in every section of the United States who can be depended upon to elucidate the problems of country life with quite as clear an understanding as professors of agriculture or editors of monthly magazines. The farmer possesses first hand knowledge of the subject. In the State of Maine this year both the Republican and Democratic nominees for the office of Governor are themselves farmers.

It is certain that our country people will

possesses inst nand knowledge of the subject. In the State of Maine this year both
the Republican and Democratic nominees
for the office of Governor are themselves
for the President. Indeed it contains the
very essence of the greatest grievance of our
agricultural communities. The farmers have
as yet had little voice in shaping legislation.
They constitute fully one-half of the population of our country and pay more than their
share of the taxes. Yet how many Congressmen have they; how many Representatives
in the separate States? Not strange to say,
farmers are getting restless under this condition of affairs; and it will not add greatly
to their satisfaction to have a commission
of professional and literary men appointed
for the purpose of investigating the business
of farming and devising methods for "uplifting" the families of country people. The
farmer does not regard himself as a mental
imbecile or as an object for charity. In
fact he is able to solve his own problems and
will do so, at the proper time, in his own way.

When we consider how large a percentage
of the population of our country is composed of the tillers of the soil it must be evident to all that whenever the farmer chooses
he is able to "take advantage" and shape
legislation in a manner satisfactory to himself. He has as yet refrained from the methods of class organization; he has not yet waged
a battle in his own interests. How long
it will be before the farmer really asserts/himself and demands his place in legislative
affairs is of course a matter of conjecture.
One thing, however, is certain: he will not
always hold his neace.

In view of the legislation which has passed
and which has failed to pass—legislation
affecting the farmer—it is not to be wondered at that the tiller of the soil is now
suspicious of politicians who pretend just
before an election to be his friends and instinctively

commercial fertilizers became the hope of the farmer still other trusts were permitted that a dangerous enrichment of the earth might be prevented. Moreover, Congress has caused the timber supply of the farmer to become depleted, has restricted the markets for the sale of his products, forced him to pay taxes on all his real estate and personal property, while wealthy men of other callings have escaped taxation: and when but recently the farmer modestly asked that the paid servants of the Government might be permitted to serve him better Congress would not allow it because the express companies objected. But now it is asked by the head of our Government what car be done for the country people. The farmer replies, "Thank you, Mr. President, there is nothing that you can do. The load that the farmer is carrying you are not strong enough to lift." Only the farmer himself can throw it from his shoulders. Wait a little longer. The burden is not quite heavy enough yet! But it is getting heavier and soon the farmer with one tremendous effort will cast from him the shameful burden and stand a free man. All this means simply the casting of a ballot.

ROCEVILLE, Conn., August 18.

Imprimatur. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Has
the President "edited" Senator Beveridge's
Youngstown speech? Essex Countr. ESSEX COUNTY. LYNN. Mass. August 17.

The Bryaniad. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I enclose oem, "The Brainy Democrat." INEE L. W. ESSICK KANOPOLIS, Kan., August 15. Of Democrate and a hero we sing, Who, leaving his Nebraskan farm, As private citizen 'cross Atlantic tides Unofficially went.

The crowned heads of Europe all of Bryan's praise made eche A mighty chorus 'twas to hear A brainy Democrat.

The peoples and prince and e'en the priest, From Rhine to Nile, from Persia to the Thames Mong all the class but one or so condemns politics, Nor doubts the justice of his mind. As President of this wondrous land prosperous sceptre may be his to bear, For he is a Democrat, A doughty Democrat.

He's reared a monument for his own More durable e'en than royal stone Nor countless years can efface it mind. From western lale to eastern snore The representatives of men
Will give him executive laurels duly won,
For he is a Democrat,
A mighty Democrat,

If the Giants Lead When They Come Home TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If the Giants lead when they come home again, the Of summer outings will not seem so big. September's grind will have its compe

mountain thrills

And seaside memories won't be worth a fig.

A Polo grand stand seat will seem the nortest Morrie The bleachers like a cool and shady gien; baseball lair—
If the Gianus lead when they come home again.

The Nightmare. Word came to the Peeriess of Fairview last week Of love that no longer was borne him. A friend and supporter to opponent turned. The Baltimore Sus had forsworn him. re he had time to get used to the way That fickle Dame Fortune had flirted, In Taft's Cincinnati another friend switched

NEW YORK, August 18.

The doughty Enquirer descried.

He smiled to the world and had nothing to say; In fact it appeared to amuse him, And yet, it is whispered, each night in his eleep

"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULEP" Mr. Bryan's Sop to "Labor" and Bait fo

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Mr. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance is an implied promise that if elected President he will endeavor to secure to labor a larger share of the proceeds of labor than it is now getting. This implied promise can hardly be satisfactory to many of those who labor for a living, and it may raise false hopes in the minds of others. Will Mr. Bryan be good enough to explain to the wage earners how he will bring about the desired result? Does any wage earner in this country think Mr. Bryan, if elected President, will be able to raise wages all over the country?

all over the country?

But perhaps this is not the line on which he will endeavor to accomplish results. There is another way whereby he might do something and have it done quickly, and that is to

is another way whereby he might do something and have it done quickly, and that is to incite the laborers of the country to organize riots and make assaults on their employers and all persons of wealth and take by force of arms and assassination their possessions to divide among themselves. I think this method would prove very unsatisfactory to the majority of wage earners.

Can Mr. Bryan induce Congress to fix the wage in all occupations in the country? Let him tell how he will accomplish anything or else stand convicted of raising false hopes in the minds of wage earners.

Mr. Bryan adopts for a slogan this: "Shall the people rule?" But who are the people! In his opinion they are those who vote for him and aid in other ways in seating him in the White House. According to the Socialist ticket. According to some trades union leaders the "people" are those who have joined a union or are in sympathy with them, while according to the anarchists they themselves are "the people."

Mr. Bryan is determined to land in the White House sconer or later. He knows more now than he did in 1896. He has learned quite a lot in twelve years, and he is still at school and will not graduate for a long time. When he learns anything that has long been known he seems to think he invented it.

As to labor getting its share of the proceeds of labor, Senator George F. Hoar a few years ago declared in the Senate that "labor received fully 90 per cent. of the proceeds of labor. Senator George F. Hoar a few years ago declared in the Senate that "labor received fully 90 per cent. of the proceeds of labor. Think there was not a voice raised in criticism of his statement, and I saw no comment upon it in any paper or magazine, nor did I hear any by the people anywhere.

Woncester, Mass., August 17.

WORCESTER, Mass., August 17.

#### LOSSES THROUGH RIOTING. Where the Burden of Payment for Property Destroyed Falls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The race riot, with 4,000 soldiers in the streets of Springfield, Ill., will serve to recall similar occurrences at Springfield, Ohio, in 1904 and 1906, where sixteen buildings were destroyed. Permit me to remind the public of the fact, not generally known, that a protective clause in insurance policies protects the compa-nies from loss in such cases, the only resort nies from loss in such cases, the only resort for property owners being suits against the town, the county or the State.

The condition of Ohio laws is such that the best opinion was that suits could net be maintained, and none has been brought. I was unsuccessful in attempts to get editors at Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus to advecate a revision of the laws and repayment for the losses at Springfield; nor did I meet with success with the Ottisens' League in that city. I then referred the matter to a number of members of the league individually and "as good citizens," and but one extended his sympathy. Accordingly I have recently put the whole matter before the Governor of Ohio.

Buch is the interpretation of Ohio laws of property as against rictors! Yet it is evident that a fundamental principle of property rights and civilization is here at stake.

BROOKLYN, August 18.

BROOKLYN, August 18.

No Respector of "Leaders." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not in order for Timothy Woodruff to resign? He does not represent the party, but misrep-resents it. The bone and sinew of the Repub-lican party insist that one who has been a good Governor be renominated. Wood-ruff and others of the same class that sur-round him would injure our prospects rather than have a man nominated whom they

cannot use.

I deny that any Republican candidate for Governor except Charles E. Hughes can be elected this year. Our party is reused and will accept none other. These so-called leaders are playing with fire; the national leaders also, in delaying and hesitating to express themselves on such a pisin proposition, that of nominating one who has prove himself an able, clean, upright man who, ce. pr for the best interests of the people, without dictation, regardless of the machine.

Do they remember Folger—forced on the party—200,000 against him then? Beware, "leaders"! Resign! Vamoose, if you care for your skins or anything for the party you do not represent. Keep your preferences to yourselves if you do not want to be swallowed up with 200,000 votes against your man, who-ever he is. Bosses are not wanted in the Republican party. There is no room for you among the kind that have made the Grand Old Party what it has been and will make it ever a people's party.

NEW YORK, August 18.

# Canadian Industrial Rountles

Between 1896 and January 6 of this year nearly \$11,000,000 was paid by the Canadian Government in bounties to thirteen iron and steel companies in Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario, with a view of developing that industry, says Major John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures. No carron, chief of the pureat of manuscrutes. No steel was made in Canada up to 1806, but the tariff rates imposed on imported iron and steel and the bountles paid have developed the industry so that steel rails have recently been produced to a considerable extent along with other forms of steel. In addition to the Government aid provinces and In addition to the Government aid provinces and many municipalities offer inducements in the way of exemption from taxation and in bonuses for new industries. To the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was given a site that cost \$570,000, and freedom from all municipal taxes for thirty years. It now has a capital of nearly \$55,000,000. That is an illustration of what has been done with many companies. That company received \$1,223,200 in bounties last year and paid no taxes, municipal, provincial or Dominion.

provincial or Dominion.

The population of Canada is now about 4,800,000 and enormous sums are being expended for Government aid in new railroad construction, in improvements of waterways, in industrial bounties, subsidies to steamships and in various other way

# A Chance to Bay a Pagoda.

A Chance to Bay a Pageda.

From the Japan Weekly Mass.

In the year 770 A. D. the Emperor Koken caused a million pagedas to be made. They were fittle objects of wood, only 4½ inches high. Into each was inserted a tiny soroll with a verse of the Sutras inserted thereon, and the whole number were then handed over to the temple Horyuji at Nara. In the course of centuries these relies gradually became dispersed or were destroyed by fire, until only 3,000 remained, and the anoient temple, being now in financial straits, offers one of these pagedas with its enclosure to any person sufficiently charitable to subscribe 85 yen.

Alectronology in Missouri.

From the Kanses City Journal.

A trained rooster in Hopkins is kept by a business house to herd chickens which escape while being delivered at the firm's poultry department. This rooster will feed the "escapes" during the day and bring them in at night to roost at headquarters, where they are easily captured and placed in captivity.

An Unfast Rebuke.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: It is to be feared that the President was a bit hasty in condemning his son Archie for having carved the initials "A. R." in the wooden back of the church pew. It is more than probable that the young man intended the two letters to stand for "Always Right."

A. B. H.

LENOX, Mass.. August 18. Modern English Slavery. From the London Dolly Med.

The following advertisement is taken from Leicester paper:
Young man, six to eight years expersale and piedge. Ashwell, pawnbroker, berstone road.

Sammer Choice of Dvill. Mrs. Enicker—What is the matter?

Mrs. Booker—I can't decide whether it is bette
o have burglars in the flat while I'm away or less